

## Review of Three Years of War Ending With Big Events of 1917

Campaigns and Battles in the East Beginning With Russia's Great Offensive in 1914 and Collapse in 1917

Germany's Violations of Neutral Rights Draws America Into Entente Alliance With Sea and Land Power

### America in the War 1917

Feb. 3.—Germany's ambassador dismissed.  
April 2.—President Wilson asked Congress to declare that "a state of war exists."  
April 6.—Congress declared a state of war against the German empire.  
May 2.—Two billion dollar "Liberty loan" offered for subscription.  
May 9.—Stars and stripes carried in Paris by American field service detachment.  
May 16.—Conscription act became a law.  
May 18.—Squadron of American destroyers arrived in Irish waters on patrol duty.  
May 18.—American troops ordered to France.  
May 25.—American flag under fire in France.  
May 28.—Rear Admiral Sims, U. S. N., promoted to vice admiral and given command of American naval operations in Europe.  
June 5.—Conscription registration. Nearly 10,000,000 men between twenty-one and thirty-one years of age registered.  
June 7.—Major General J. J. Pershing, U. S. A., reached England as commander of the American expeditionary army.  
June 13.—American troops sailed for France.  
June 22.—U. boats attacked the American transport fleet.  
June 27.—American troops landed in France and were assigned to General Sibert's camp.  
July 16.—National guard mobilized for service in Europe.  
July 20.—Draft of first army of 687,000 men and fixing of order in which remainder of 9,000,000 registrants may be called.

By Captain GEORGE L. KILMER.

THE assassination on Aug. 28, 1914, of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne, quickly resulted in the outbreak of a world war. When Austria-Hungary pressed her demands upon Serbia for reparation Russia championed the little Slav nation. Germany declared that her Austro-Hungarian ally must have a "free hand" in dealing with Serbia, and the storm broke.

The first two years of the war, from August, 1914, to August, 1916, were marked by the subjugation of nearly all of Belgium, part of northern France, all of Serbia and the greater part of Russian Poland by the German armies. Russia conquered and then lost a large slice of Austrian territory in Galicia.

Following the invasion of Belgium in August, 1914, Great Britain and France entered the war as the allies of Russia.

The German march toward Paris, through Belgium and France, was effectively checked at the river Marne early in September, 1914, and in the weeks following the opposing lines in France and Belgium were established practically where they remained for the next two years.

Italy entered the war in May, 1915, and attacked Austria by land, east and northeast of Venice. The first year of the war saw the fall of Warsaw and the extension of the German front to the Drina river, midway between Warsaw and Petrograd. In 1916, the second year of the war, the Germans attacked with great force the French fortress of Verdun, but were unable to reduce it. This event was followed by a concerted drive by the French and British in northern France against the German lines along the Aisne and Somme rivers.

Throughout the first two years various local campaigns were inaugurated by the allies, notably for the capture of Constantinople (the Turks having joined the Teutonic powers late in 1914), with an expedition in Mesopotamia to support it. The move against the Turkish capital failed, and the forces were transferred to Greece to operate against the central powers in the Balkans, where the Bulgarians were fighting for Germany.

The greatest naval battle of the war, fought off Jutland in May, 1917, was a draw, and the large vessels have not taken decisive part in the progress of the war. In 1915 Germany started a system of drastic submarine warfare, primarily intended to blockade the ports of her foes. Belligerent and neutral alike were made to suffer in the submarine zones throughout 1915 and 1916, and an indirect result of Germany's naval policy was the entrance of the United States into the war.

### Grounds For Allies' Optimism.

Almost at the close of the second year of the world war the British war minister, Lloyd George, speaking for the allies, said, "Victory is beginning to flow in our direction." It had been flowing in all directions whenever it flowed at all up to that time. So the third year of the conflict opened with optimism ruling in the camps of the allies. On the west front at the end of July, 1916, it was assured that the French would hold on at Verdun, that the German line on the Somme and the Aisne was not im-

pregnable and that the Russian drive headed by Brusiloff in Bukovina and eastern Galicia was proceeding with irresistible force toward the Stokhod and the Dniester.

Emphasis was given to the hopeful view by Italian success on both fronts in Austria. The great Austrian drive which began in April and aimed at the expulsion of invading armies from Trentino had been checked. This was a negative victory because the Austrian spoils had been heavy and the demand on Italian troops had interfered with Italy's aggressive movements in the south, where the objective of the Italians was Trieste. The fortified town of Goritz barred the way from the Isonzo river toward Trieste, and after a long and costly siege it fell on Aug. 9. Still further progress of the allied cause in the southeastern field laid fresh emphasis to Von Hindenburg's assertion that the war must be fought out in the east. Russia was making headway in Asia Minor, marching from bases in her home territory, with her armies backed up by her own fleet on the Black sea. This was really a strategic extension of her new line in Bukovina and Galicia.

### Roumania Attacks German Rear.

As matters stood then, the third year opened with a serious outlook for Germany. Verdun was untaken, and the allies had stormed the third German line on the Somme front. Brusiloff's Russian column had indeed been checked on the Stokhod and Dniester, but its presence that far south on the road to Hungary compelled Austria to keep a strong force north of the Carpathian mountains. Then came a blow which lifted the hopes of the allies to the highest pitch—Roumania turned upon the Teutons. The situation at that time was as follows: The belligerents were at a deadlock on the Somme line, the Italians in Goritz, the supposed key to Trieste, and the allied column from Saloniki moving north into Macedonia to strike Bulgaria in the rear was making progress. For the moment it seemed the allies had the advantage in that zone where the decision was to be reached—the near east.

### Between Two Fires.

It was alleged that Roumania would add 400,000 men to the enemies of Germany. Roumania's first move scored a tactical victory. Her troops crossed the frontier northward, into Transylvania, where they were joined by a Russian column, which marched westward, far off on the southeastern flank of the Germans on the Dniester.

Forcing the mountain passes, the Roumanians captured Kronstadt and Orsova, but the triumph was not for long. A column of Bulgars, Germans and Turks, led by Von Mackensen, crossed the Danube from the south into Roumania, taking 20,000 prisoners in the first blow. Almost simultaneously Van Falkenhayn's mixed army of Germans and Austrians drove down from the north upon the invading Roumanians, captured passes in their rear and destroyed their armies. Kronstadt was recaptured. By the middle of October the Roumanians were in full retreat back over their border on the north. On the south the Germans had captured the main Roumanian port of Constanza, forced the enemy to evacuate Cernavoda, on the Danube, and destroyed the bridge.

### Collapse of Roumania.

With the exception of a weak support by her nearest ally, Russia, Roumania got no direct help. Early in November the allies launched a new grand attack on the Somme, and Franco-Servians attacked Monastir, on the southern front. But neither of these diversions checked German progress in Roumania. The northern column, coming down from Austria under Von Falkenhayn, moved southeast into Roumania and met a composite force of Bulgars, Turks and Germans which Von Mackensen was leading northward, fifty miles west of the Roumanian capital, Bukharest. In vain Russia began a new drive in the Carpathians. The Roumanians, strong in numbers, but weak in resisting power, were overcome, and in the last week of 1916 the Teutons were in Bukharest.

### America in the War.

Two events of sudden development in the third year of the war may have a deciding influence—namely, the entrance of the United States as an ally of the entente powers and the collapse of Russia's aggressiveness. During the early months of the year the submarine dispute between this country and Germany quieted down. A U. boat brought the war into western Atlantic waters by sinking neutral ships off Nantucket shoals in October, but the German pledge to safeguard neutral lives was observed. On Dec. 12 Germany and her allies, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, proposed peace negotiations, naming the United States as one of the intermediaries. On the 18th President Wilson sent a note to all belligerents asking them to name their terms. Meanwhile the allies replied to Germany, declining a conference, and Germany replied to Wilson, evading the

question of terms and putting off the discussion of permanent peace until the end of the war.

In January President Wilson revived interest in the subject of peace by outlining a plan for a peace league, making "peace without victory," "consent of the governed" and a "world Monroe doctrine" the fundamentals for a world peace. While the whole world was discussing this turn of affairs Germany informed neutrals on Jan. 31 that submarine warfare would be more ruthless than ever. Three days later the German ambassador was given his passports, and the president informed Congress of the break and its causes. Ambassador Gerard received his passports at Berlin Feb. 5, and on the 10th Germany, through the Swiss government, proposed negotiation of the new dispute. This the United States declined unless the new submarine order was withdrawn.

After Von Bernstorff sailed and Gerard was out of Germany the state department disclosed a German plot to involve the United States with Japan and Mexico. War measures followed rapidly. Congress expired March 4 without endorsing the president's "armed neutrality" policy. A special session of the new Congress was summoned to meet April 2, and meanwhile the president ordered armed guards placed on our merchant ships voyaging abroad. On April 6 Congress formally declared war. Then followed a conscription law to create armies, loans to the allies—one of \$2,000,000,000 to the nation by the people—the dispatch of war vessels to Europe under command of Rear Admiral Sims; also of Major General Pershing, to prepare a base for the American contingent already represented on the firing line in France by a detachment bearing the Stars and Stripes, on May 25.

### The Russian Setback.

During the efforts to secure a diplomatic peace Russia stood firm. The duma rejected Germany's proposals, and the imperial government endorsed Wilson's peace league note. Russian support of Roumania had never been strong and entirely dropped away in the winter. It seemed that Russia was powerless. A revolution in which the troops and their generals figured deposed the czar the middle of March, and there began a state of military indecision and inactivity while factions contended for political control at Petrograd.

Early in February the German retrograde began north of the Somme. Bapaume and Peronne, the goals of months of bloody struggles, yielded the middle of March to the allies led by Nivelle and Haig, and shortly the Germans turned and began to resist vigorously all along the front. "Special reasons" was Berlin's explanation of this great and masterly retreat. Further withdrawal was forced by British attacks on the Ypres salient and at Messines in May and June.

### Western Entente Powers Pressed.

The entrance of the United States as an ally led to an announcement by British and French commissioners sent here for conference, among them Marshal Joffre, that the resources of England, France and Italy in men, money, food and munitions were at a low ebb, and Russia must be considered as virtually eliminated as an aggressive force. These frank disclosures caused surprise and deep anxiety on this side of the ocean, the more so because the ruthless U. boat operations, which began in February, had been more destructive than expected by the allies, although their toll had fallen far short of Germany's estimate—1,000,000 tons per month. The destruction of freight ships varied from week to week during March, April and May, but the total was so great as to forebode disaster unless the evil was speedily suppressed.

The entente's money problem was quickly solved by affording heavy credits to pay for their supplies brought here. A commission, headed by Elihu Root, repaired to Russia to swing the weight of the United States on the side of the forces in authority who favor a continuance of the war on Germany. The response to calls for troops and immense war funds and the successful registry for the draft, followed by the safe arrival of a large expeditionary force in France, led to a reaction during June from the misgivings and uncertainties which had prevailed for weeks.

Notable among the closing events of the third year of war are the renewal of attacks upon the Austrian fronts by Italian and Russian armies. The Italian movement began early in June and had for its object the recovery of positions in the Trentino, which the Austrians had captured in their great spring drive of 1916. At the close of June the Italians suffered a severe check.

July opened with a strong Russian offensive on the line of the Dniester, aimed at Lemberg. This was a renewal in part of the great drive led by General Brusiloff one year before. Inspired by the presence on the field of the new Russian war minister, Kerensky, the army of General Korniloff, in front of Halicz, captured that position on the 10th, crossed the Dniester and marched toward Strij, taking Kalucz on the 13th and prisoners which raised the total captives in the campaign to about 30,000 men.

The long bruited cabinet upheaval in Germany took place on the 12th and resulted in the resignation of Chancellor Hollweg and the removal of Foreign Minister Zimmermann, who fostered the scheme to embroil the United States with Mexico and Japan. Hollweg's successor in office, Michaelis, has been ranked as a conservative on Germany's war policies. On the 16th the mobilization of the national guard, which will add 300,000 men to the federal armies, was begun.

## Babies' Health Contest Draws Mothers to the State Fair



COMMISSIONER COHEN AND PRIZE CUP AND BABY.

You would guard your baby with your life, but how much better to guard it with your brain. One million babies are now entering on their first summer, and one out of every fifteen of these will die, according to medical statistics, from heat, poor nourishment and the wrong clothes. Do you want your baby to be one of the fifteen? If not, learn how to keep your little one from heat suffering, from the wrong food and from clothes that sap its little strength.

Through the examinations, mental and physical, the scoring of points both good and bad, the scientific object lessons and reading matter provided by the Babies' Health Contest at the Kentucky State Fair, which will be held this year the week of Sept. 10, thousands of mothers are enabled to judge just what dangers are threatening their babies, just what ills to remedy and just how to keep them in prime condition. If you had a hog, a horse or a cow you would learn and know something of its care, because it is valuable. Isn't your baby worth more than a horse or a cow or pig? Is the query of those interested in the promotion of scientific baby care. They argue that, no matter how lovely, how dimpled, how pink

and white and sweet it is, there may be disease or deformity lurking under this beauty, and this is an evil of which you should be forewarned.

Up to date mothers throughout Kentucky are not only entering this contest to find out about their babies, but are coming back year by year to mark the progress this knowledge has given them and the improvement it has made in their children.

The contest this year, which is under the supervision of Mrs. John L. Woodbury, will be marked by a number of innovations, among which will be an elaborate display of knitted goods for babies and the giving away of patterns for these articles to the mothers desiring them.

Another attractive feature will be the spectacular parade which will follow the baby contest. This parade will be arranged as a beautiful spectacle in the Hippodrome pavilion and will show every little tot entered in the contest to the greatest advantage.

Entrance to the Babies' Health Contest is free and is open to babies between twelve and thirty-six months throughout the state of Kentucky.

For catalogue or information address Fount T. Kremer, Secretary Kentucky State Fair, Suit 604 Republic Building, Louisville, Ky.

## Marvelous Entertainment Features On the State Fair Program



THE WHIRLING ERFORDS.

THE Kentucky State Fair is a valuable, instructive and progressive institution, but to the average person it is the amusements offered by the fair which constitute its greatest appeal.

In the Hippodrome exhibition, to be held nightly in the Live Stock Pavilion, there has been secured an entertainment which will outrival anything of the kind ever offered. The horse show which has heretofore distinguished the Kentucky State Fair will again be given in its entirety, and yet in addition to these features, which are well worthy a \$2 admission fee in themselves, the management is providing the added and unrivaled glory of a world's championship five gaited saddle horse stake of \$10,000, which will be offered in combination with both Hippodrome and horse show for the unprecedented admission price of 50 cents per person.

Some of the features will be: The Helen Leach-Wallin Trio in a grand aerial whirling exhibition which is said to be the most thrilling of its kind ever offered.

They will be followed by the Four Roeders, who are equilibrists of unbelievable skill and strength.

The Tasma Three are a trio of fetching young girls who present one of the most dangerous and sensational wire acts in the show business.

The Beliclaire Brothers, "daredevils of the arena," do a death defying stunt in which one makes a sensational dash

down a steep incline in a miniature auto, loops a great arc and flies from the abandoned car on to the outstretched hands of his partner, who holds him aloft despite the terrific impact.

The Novel Brothers are described by their billing. Their specialty is clowning and music.

Olympia Des Vall & Co. is reputed to be one of the most beautiful and wonderful equine and canine exhibitions in America.

Holland and Dockrill offer sensational bareback riding and whirlwind driving with four magnificent Arabian horses and a gold Roman chariot.

Adela Von Ohl boasts but the one horse, but she is said to provide a whole show. Miss Von Ohl is regarded as the most noted cowgirl in America.

The piece de resistance of the roster will, it is claimed, be Erford's Marvelous Whirling Sensations. The keynote of this act is aerial whirling in picturesque array of angels and demons. One of the prettiest features is the "Dance of the Demons" and a finale on musical bells.

This entire wonderful program will be crowned and completed by Cavallo's great Concert Band of forty musicians. They are said to be richly uniformed.

The Kentucky State Fair Catalogue for the 1917 Fair, to be held in Louisville the week of Sept. 10, lists 6,000 prize ribbons, over 100 cups and trophies, valued at \$5,000 or more, and a money award total of \$50,000.

### LEFT BEHIND

What a world of desolation,  
Now they've taken you from me!  
Taken you—"to save the nation!"  
Over there in bleeding France,  
Will they bring you back, by chance,  
O my dear, across the sea?

What an empty house to care for  
With no lad to come to me!  
None to put the dinner there for—  
Empty chair and empty bed  
And that dread of you as—dead,  
O my dear, across the sea!

You so tender—in the trenches!  
How you used to pamper me!  
Sun that scorches, storm that drenches—  
Stubborn, though the guns are loud.  
You will do your little bit  
In that hell, I'm sure of it;  
And your head will be unbowed;  
And I know you'll dream of me;  
And we'll win—and oh, I'm proud  
Of my dear across the sea!  
—By Ruth Wright Kauffman of the Vigilantes.

## TO OBEY ALL ORDERS IS A RELIGION IN THE ARMY

Author, an Ex-soldier, Gives Some Sound and Kindly Advice to Drafted Boys.

By HAPSBURG LIEBE of the Vigilantes.

The writer of this little message to you boys has himself been an American soldier, and he is very proud of that fact. He knows army life, and he has seen red-hot fighting, and he knows the ways of officers.

I will put it like this: I will simply tell you what I would do if I were going into the army again. First, I would go into it with the rock firm intention of whipping Germany. I would look at the matter just like that. Save that I would certainly not discount the importance of anybody else, I would believe, so far as it were possible, that it was up to me—to me myself—to give Germany, the earth's pariah nation, the licking that is going to make all nations safe in a world democracy.

And the moment I was sworn into the service I would resolve that, no matter whether it suited me or not, I would obey orders very strictly and to the letter. That is the magic phrase—it is the religion of the army—obey orders. During my time in the army no man who lived up to that as his motto could go through with a term of enlistment without having a chance of being made a corporal or a sergeant or even a sergeant major. There are few commissioned officers who will overlook the enlisted man who never discloses an order when promotion becomes necessary. And in this war men from the ranks are going to win commissions, boys. Remember that!

But every man of the company, or the troop, or the battery, or whatever it happens to be, cannot be advanced, you say. And you are right. But every man can be a soldier. How much there is bound up in those three little words! You'll know yourself after awhile. A real dyed in the wool American soldier, of course, is a gentleman too. \* \* \* However, there is bound to be a chance for you to win your chevrons. I've never yet seen the man who tried hard for promotion, if he tried honorably, who came out of it a private. In spite of their bluff military manners, officers are just like you under the skin. They are quick to recognize, and they are most heartily glad to recognize, the golden qualities of a soldier and a gentleman in an enlisted man. Remember that too.

Also remember this: You are in the service to fight for your country and not to make soldiering a trade. You are going across the Atlantic for the purpose of whipping Germany and for no other reason. So long, boys, and good luck to you. And may the good God of our fathers bring you back to us!

### FIRE CHIEF USES AIRPLANE.

Finds Air Route Is Much Quicker Than Old Methods.

The fire department chiefs of every city of this country have their eyes on Chief Louis Almgren of the San Diego (Cal.) fire department. Chief Almgren has discarded the horse and buggy and the automobile and now races through the air in an airplane when chasing fires, says Popular Science Monthly.

When a fire box is pulled in an outlying section, the chief jumps into his flying machine and is at the scene of the blaze before the horse drawn equipment gets around the first corner or the fireboat is going full steam ahead. His is the first aerial fire fighting company in the world. In test flights made with the new airplane, which is a one-hundred horsepower machine of the hydroplane type, trips that ordinarily took the fireboats from twenty to thirty minutes to make were made by airplane in from two to five minutes, counting the necessary time in getting the engine started.

Desperate Efforts to Be a Slackers. A Pennsylvania man, "No. 258," after passing physical examination, held up man for watch, blackjacked old woman, stole a horse and fought police, which he thinks will keep him out of the army for awhile.

### A Fine Place to Roost.

After going twenty miles in his auto the other night, a Sayville (N. Y.) family discovered two hens roosting on the car radiator. The biddies stayed there until they returned home.

### Between the Devil, Etc.

Defense of man sued for breach of promise is that he did not want to wed and be called a slacker.